

NEWS SUMMARY.

Mr. Bonnell, Ninth above Chestnut street, and were drinking at the bar, when some words passed between them of an exciting character. After remaining in the saloon a few moments Monaghan left and was absent a short time, when he returned, and finding Cleary still there, pulled from his pocket a revolver, which he fired at Cleary, the ball taking effect in the groin.

Mr. Bonnell, at the time of the firing, was in a separate room conversing with his wife, but hearing the report of the pistol, hastened into the saloon, where he found Monaghan in the act of again firing at Cleary. He immediately interposed and endeavored to wrest the weapon from his hands, in doing which he received some injuries by the snapping of the pistol. Monaghan was soon after arrested and removed to the Sixth District Station House, while the wounded man was taken in charge by his friends.

Cleary stated that there had existed for some time feelings of resentment between Monaghan and himself, owing to a political quarrel.

At about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, Christian Erman, residing at No. 8 District place, and John McBride, residing at No. 901 Vine street, got into an altercation in a drinking saloon on Vine street, above Ninth.

Erman after committing the deed went to his home, where he was shortly followed by the officers, who found him on the roof endeavoring to escape over the adjoining houses. He was secured and taken to the Sixth District Station-house, where he had a hearing before Alderman Smith, and was committed to prison to await the result of McBride's injuries.

Yesterday morning a dead infant, about one month old, was found under a washstand in a retiring room connected with the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, at Ninth and Green streets. The child had been strangled, and it is supposed that it was placed in the washstand two or three days since. The Coroner took charge of the body.

Two steamboats crowded with colored people left the city yesterday morning, to attend the quarterly meeting of the African Union First Colored Protestant Church in Wilmington, Pa. A large number of men, women, and children were on board, the boats being too crowded to accommodate them.

On Saturday night last the dwelling of Mrs. A. Bascomb, No. 735 South Eleventh street, was entered through a rear window and \$57 in money and three fine handkerchiefs were abstracted therefrom.

Gold closed on Saturday at 110.

President Grant is at West Point.

There was a frost at Lewistown, Maine, on Friday night.

Hon. O. J. Dicke, who has been renominated for Congress in the Ninth Pennsylvania District.

Hon. Washington Townsend has secured the Republican nomination in the Seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District.

Bonds to the amount of seven millions will be purchased and four millions of gold sold by the Government during September.

HARRISBURG.

Registration of Colored Citizens—Proclamation. HARRISBURG, Aug. 27.—The Governor today issued the following proclamation:— EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27, 1870.—To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the county of —

Whereas, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:—

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1867, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all citizens of the United States be, and they are, otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or of the laws of any Territory, any act or law shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and such Constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also be liable to such other penalties as may be imposed by law, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land," anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:—

Section 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote at general elections, or at elections to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and shall, when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty "to take care that the laws be

faithfully executed," and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registrars have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors; Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registrars of voters therein to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his electoral proclamation for the next ensuing elections the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed, and obeyed by all assessors, registrars of voters, election officers, and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed therein may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

JOHN W. GEARY.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPACHES.

HOW THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE DISPOSED—MACMAHON'S MARCH FROM RHEIMS—NEARER STILL TO PARIS—BAZAIN'S CAPITULATION IMMINENT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—(Special to New York Tribune.)—Our correspondent writes from MacMahon's headquarters at Rethel, on Aug. 25.—We left Rheims yesterday at 5 P. M., and arrived here at 3 A. M. to-day. The troops had preceded us.

The town and surrounding country is one great camp. MacMahon's army here is composed of the 1st, 4th, 7th and 12th Corps, and the cavalry of Canrobert's 6th Corps. The Emperor and Prince Imperial are here. We move on Friday to Metziers.

Afternoon.—The troops have already started, and by Friday morning the whole will be gone. The movement is rapid in the extreme, but the troops are fresh and in good spirits.

Berlin, August 28.—The disposition of the different German armies is as follows: There are eighteen corps d'armee, containing 40,000 men each. First, Steinmetz has the 1st, 7th and 8th corps at Metz. Second, Prince Frederick Charles has the 2d, 3d, 9th and 10th corps at Metz. Third, the Crown Prince has the 5th, 6th and 11th corps and two Bavarian corps marching on Paris. Fourth, the army under the Crown Prince of Saxony contains the 4th and 12th corps and the Saxon and Prussian guards. Fifth, the army under General Werder comprises the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, and is engaged in the siege of Strasburg. Sixth, the army under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is on the Rhine. Seventh, the army under Generals Von Canstein and Lowenfeld is at Berlin. Three of these armies are in reserve.

Paris, August 28.—Marshal McMahon's main army is at Stenay.

The Emperor is at Rezonville, and the Prince Imperial as Rethel.

The Prussians push their reconnaissance as far as Montmedy.

La Liberte to-day says: "A general of the army of the Rhine arrived in Paris last night and had an interview with the Empress, and started immediately on his return. We may expect within a day or two a brilliant combat."

La Liberte on August 25, affirms that the armies of Bazaine and McMahon are near each other.

The Journal of France of to-day, says: "We learn from a certain source that before ordering the army of the Prince Royal to march on Paris the King held at Pont-a-Mousson a council of war, composed of generals and princes commanding the Prussian forces, and the advice of all was to remain in the territory which had been conquered, fortifying the right bank of the Moselle. The King alone determined to march on Paris. The Prince Royal slept the night before last at the prefecture in Chalons. In case of a siege of Paris the government officials other than ministers will go to Tours, Bourges and Lyons to administer the provinces uninvaded by the enemy."

The Gaulois says: "It is reported that the Prussian administration of Alsace and Lorraine is exceedingly tyrannical and exacting."

The Constitutionnel says: "The army of the Prince Royal, reinforced by a part of the army of Frederick Charles, is marching on Paris through the valleys of the Aube and Seine. The Prussians must know how adventurous such an attempt is, and must be aware of the peril in which they are leading their main army. McMahon may cut off their communications, and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts, and three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming forces, which the French army successfully resisted. The enemy then, despairing of being able to conquer him, decided to keep Bazaine checked and march on Paris."

"From Paris to Sierck, the nearest point on the German frontier is more than 100 leagues, and this line the Prussians must defend against our armies and numberless sharpshooters and Gardes Mobile, and to be able to subsist on our territory 600,000 invading Prussians must extend their lines vastly, and must disperse their forces, a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign." "Our revenge," says the Constitutionnel, in conclusion, "is near."

The arrest of vagrants and suspected parties has been suspended by an order of the prefect of police, who has no more places in which to keep them. The journals say that the persons under arrest will soon be disposed of, and the arrests continued, as the population are loud in their exclamations against Germans and others now in the city, who, in case of a siege, might be capable of acts of treachery.

The Figaro says: "Contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued, and the charge is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities, the people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed and the Prussians harassed in the flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire an importance which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days. Otherwise, which is more probable they may reach Paris in a week. The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday."

The Opinion Nationale says: "The German journals and those of Belgium have asserted that the troops of the landwehr are not yet in the field, with the exception of the artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Every one acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces is aware that the first call of the landwehr, consisting of men from twenty-five to thirty-one years of age, have formed the greater part of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of men enter the field as soon as the mobilization

of the army was ordered, but the regiments, brigades and divisions of the second ban of the landwehr in the provinces nearest to France have reinforced the armies of Charles and Steinmetz. The fact of the second section of the landwehr being called on for service outside of Prussian territory has not occurred since the campaign of 1815, and "Prussia, therefore," says the Opinion Nationale, "is making her final effort."

Over 250,000 beavers, sheep and hogs are now in Paris.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Palikao announced that 10,000 Prussians had attacked Verdun, and were repulsed, with heavy loss, and he gave the particulars, previously telegraphed. Marago demanded information on the situation of the Prussian armies, but the Minister of War declined to reply.

The law calling into the ranks married men who have served in the army was rejected.

PARIS, August 28, via Brussels.—The sieges of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress. The capitulation of Bazaine for want of supplies is expected.

La Presse says the official announcement made in the churches that the Prussians are marching on Paris causes neither astonishment nor fear in the capital. The Parisians receive it with quiet resignation. King William is fatally led in this in spite of serious strategic reasons which should turn him from it.

If it is considered that this obstinate old man, has raised a million of men, whom he will never take back across the Rhine, it will be early to risk a bloody battle at the foot of our towns. There is not one German in all Prussia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, or Baden, who would not scorn and curse the King should he not make a supreme effort to come here and dictate peace in Paris.

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MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY. SUN RISES..... 5:23 MOON SETS..... 8:49 SUN SETS..... 6:37 HIGH WATER..... 9:30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. THOMAS G. HOOD, Chairman, JAMES W. BROWN, Vice-Chairman, THOMAS C. HAND, Secretary.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. FOR AMERICA. Nevada..... Liverpool..... New York..... Aug. 3

FOR EUROPE. Colorado..... New York..... Liverpool..... Aug. 21

ARRIVED SATURDAY. Steamer Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Steamer Fantia, Freeman, New York, John P. Ohi.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamer Fantia, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mds. to W. M. Baird & Co.

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INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People! HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE: No. 701 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's GRADUATING POLICY, An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in installments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE. Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President. LAURENCE MYERS, R. W. DORPHELY, Vice-President. B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. (496m)

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000 ASSETS..... \$2,783,951 Losses paid since organization..... \$23,000,000

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on City Property..... \$766,450 United States Government and other Loans..... 1,123,516

Directors: Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT St. Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888'24

CAPITAL..... \$400,000 ACQUIRED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..... 2,609,888'24

Losses paid since 1829 over \$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

Directors: Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George F. Hayes, Alfred G. Coffin, Charles Platt, James W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. ASSETS \$200,000. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET. Takes risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties on the most favorable terms, upon Buildings, Barges, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.